

The delay occasioned by the protract

The Senate debate on the Iowa Land Grant was of marked interest. Mr. JOHN BELL followed Mr. HUNTER, of Va., (who made a speech characterized by his usual ability), with some very searching inquiries, and a further very able exposition of his own views. Mr. BELL planted himself on the impregnable ground of the constitutional right of the Government to make national improvements on rivers and harbors, and showed with perfect plainness the positive absurdity of the opposite doctrine. Yet he avowed himself opposed to any *general system* of internal improvements. He contended, however, for the power, and held it to be entirely a question of expediency as to the appropriations. When Mr. BELL is fairly aroused, he always handles his subject in a masterly manner, and displays many of the very highest qualities of statesmanship.

ARRIVALS: December 1 to June 1—Mobile, 10 A. M. Montgomery, 104 P. M. West Point 7 A. M. do 2 P. M. Atlanta, 74 P. M. do. S. A. M. Augusta, 6 A. M. do 6 P. M.

June 1 to December 1—Mobile, S. A. M. Montgomery, 8 P. M. West Point, S. A. M. Atlanta, 6 P. M. Augusta, S. A. M.

December 1 to June 1—S. A. M. Charleston, 3 P. M. do, 4 P. M. Weldon, 2 P. M. do 1 P. M. Petersburg, 64 P. M. and 34 A. M. Richmond, 8 A. M. and 84 P. M. Washington, 5 A. M. and 34 P. M. Baltimore, 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. Philadelphia, 1 P. M. and 12 at night. New-York 64 P. M. and 54 A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.—*The National Intelligencer* publishes a long memorial from certain citizens of California now in Washington, setting forth the wants of that young State.

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times and enough thirty-six million strong, it has lost every foot of land on the Continent. America, at home it lies prostrate beneath the American meeting-jerusalem usurper who ever dared to raise a white flag, bloody seal upon the ruins of Liberty and America. And it has grown, it has grown a giant of power—and only the ruins of a tyrant dig-home, into a mighty commonwealth of two millions, free and happy men, who shout of two voices like the thunder-storm to the despoils of the tyrant. Ye shall stop in your ambitious way before the power of the tyrant, ready to protect the common laws of all human beings.

What a glorious triumph of your institutions over the principle of Centralized Government. On the ruins of all the generations yet unborn, and all the millions of the earth, in this new world of the West—which will be the weight with decisive weight in the scale of the future.

If your eastern sister States have instructed the world how nations become independent and free, the

Mr. Fisher, of the Second Presbyterian Church, addressed him in behalf of the Ministers, and Kossuth replied as follows:

REVEREND GENTLEMEN: Permit me, in a plain manner, but with heartfelt sentiments, to express my humble thanks for the benefit you have been pleased to bestow on the present occasion, upon the cause which I represent. I thank you, gentlemen, for your welcome, as men. I am conscious of no personal merit: but even if that thought could

SEECH TO THE CLERGY OF CINCINNATI.

your gloriously achieved independence, need not rise out of their graves to shine like stars on the sky of mankind's destiny. Divine Providence very often makes use of humble instrumentalities, and it is not any intellectual or moral power of my humble self, but circumstances, which have raised those principles I have the honor to represent—I would almost say, to an importance which those principles have yet seldom practically obtained in history: because I believe that out of the wavering agitation of

Resolved, That we accept most heartily, and without reserve, the principles and policy advocated by Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, in his speech at the Municipal Banquet in New-York City.

Resolved, That we commence the performance of the duties resulting from such acceptance, by contributing our mite to the Fund for the Cause of Hungary.

A Committee was then appointed to receive subscriptions, and was instructed to pay over the money to the proper body in New-York as a free gift—or, rather, with the understanding that

We believe nevertheless, that in the progress of the human race under existing conditions, that aid must come, when the spirit of conservatism is so awakened, right when arbitrary force and organized growth must have a fair field, strictly on the grounds of principle, involving, as parties to the contest, the whole civilized world. The signs of the contest do indicate that the struggle is fairly come, and that the struggle in which none can finally remain neutral, one in which parties are now taking sides, and whether the strife be long or short, whether the first battles be favorable or unfavorable to the cause of progress, the final issue cannot be doubtful.